

The Shelby Sentinel.

JOHN T. HEARN, Editor and Manager.

VOL. I.

Independent in Politics—Devoted to General News, Literature and Morality.

\$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1866.

NO. 4.

The Shelby Sentinel.

JOHN T. HEARN.....Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Single copy, one year, in advance, \$2 50
Club of six, one copy gratis 15 00

It is intended to make the *Shelby Sentinel* a *classical Family Newspaper*, independent of sect or party, devoted to General News, Literature and Morality. Appreciating the necessity for a *Supernumerary* in this part of Kentucky, we will bend every energy to make the *Sentinel* acceptable to all classes. To those who have a distaste for partisan strife, our paper will be a welcome guest. In the angry mutterings of discord, will be hushed in the endeavor to heal the frightful wounds which years of war have caused. To sustain our paper, we naturally expect the assistance and co-operation of the people of Shelby. While the local interests of this section will not be neglected, we will aim to advance the general prosperity of the State.

The general interests and welfare of the county can in no better way be advanced than through the medium of a newspaper.

Devoting our attention to all topics of the day, we will freely and independently discuss them. To prevent any misapprehension as to the position which the *Sentinel* will occupy, we will state that our approval and sympathy will be given to such and conciliatory policy, condoning all sectional, religious, or just measures. Believing that this is the only course which will result in permanent prosperity to the country and that these views are such as the people of Kentucky naturally and heartily endorse, we shall uphold and defend them at all times. Firm in the opinion that we can make our paper acceptable, we ask a liberal patronage.

Rates of Advertising.

All advertisements not contracted for by the month, or for a longer period, one dollar per square, (one inch) for the first insertion, fifty cents per square for the second insertion, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

50¢ "ill formed" advertisements inserted. The time advertisements to be inserted must be specified.

OUR CONTRACT RATES ARE:

One inch, or less, column wide.	Two inches, column wide.	Three inches, column wide.	Four inches, column wide.
1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	4 weeks.
1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.
6 months.	12 months.		

50¢ CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE. For each announcement of a candidate, or call upon a person to become a candidate, \$1; and 25 cents per week as long as continued. The money to accompany the announcement or call.

50¢ ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES and Deaths published gratis.

50¢ HUMOROUS Notices. Tributes of Respect, etc., will be charged fifty cents for each ten lines;—the money to accompany the notice.

50¢ ADVERTISEMENTS in the "Special Notices" head will be charged 50 per cent, additional to the above rates.

50¢ ALL transient notices, menus, and all advertisements from a distance, each.

50¢ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of altering their advertisements quarterly. More frequent changes must be contracted for, otherwise they will be charged 25 cents per square for each change.

50¢ ADVERTISEMENTS of public meetings, speakings, fairs, truttemates, etc.; and all notices of private enterprises, or intended for private interests, must be paid for.

50¢ Where the object is manifestly for the public good, or for benevolent purposes, we will pay (by deduction) half the advertising fee.

50¢ Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices, designed to call attention to any public entertainment, where charges are made for admittance; all notices of private associations; every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, or calculated or intended to promote the personal interest of individuals, or that may possess general interest, will only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for, at the rate of ten cents per line. If inserted in the editorial column, which can be only at the discretion of the editor, the same will be charged, at the rate of not less than twenty cents per line.

JOB-WORK OF ALL KINDS

Executed to order, neatly, and on reasonable terms.

BRICK! BRICK!

HAVING removed my Brick Yard one-half mile from the Banner Mills, on the Frankfort Pike, I have now on hand for sale

300,000 of the Best Sand Made Brick, at the lowest cash prices.

Wood and all country produce taken in exchange for Brick.

I will make Brick anywhere in the country, at low cash rates, and can make 250,000 per month.

J. Q. JOHNSON.

Your is Your Chance!

DUNCAN & THOMPSON

INFORM THE PEOPLE OF SHELBY THAT we have a general agency for the sale of *Washing Machines, Churns, etc.* They will visit the people at their homes and will supply the various machines for which they are agents, at reasonable prices.

June 13, 1866—1pm.

E. CHOATE. S. RYAN.

CHOATE & RYAN.

Carpenters & Builders, We invite the public to give us a call, everything in our line attended to with promptness and dispatch. We are also carrying on

WAGON MAKING BUSINESS,

at the stand formerly occupied by Jas. HICKMAN.

50¢ All work done at reasonable prices. *LG*

June 6, 1866.

Business Cards.

Attorneys.

JOHN A. MIDDLETON, JR. WM. STANLEY.

MIDDLETON & STANLEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE APPELLATE

Court, Courts of Shelby and adjoining Counties,

June 13, 1866—8am.

T. B. & J. B. COCHRAN.

Attorneys at Law.

NO 14 Center Street

LOUISVILLE KY.

WILL CONTINUE TO PRACTICE IN THE

SHELBY Circuit Court—in partnership with

C. M. HARWOOD.

BULLOCK & DAVIS,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Shelby, Henry, Oldham and Spencer

Counties.

June 6, 1866.

WHEAT & BECKLEY,

Attorneys at Law.

SHELBYVILLE KY.

FRIZIER & CIRPENTER

Attorneys at Law.

Shelbyville KY.,

June 6, 1866.

C. M. HARWOOD.

Attorney at Law,

SHELBYVILLE KY.,

WILL PRACTICE IN SHELBY AND AD-

JOINING COUNTIES and the Court of Appeals,

June 6, 1866.

DR. JAMES LOWRY,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

DR. G. J. STIVER'S,

DENTAL OFFICE

No. 23 Main St.,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

June 26, 1866.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. G. J. STIVER'S,

DENTAL OFFICE

No. 23 Main St.,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

GENOVLY HOUSE,

(Late Howard House.)

53 Market Street, between Brush and Floyd.

Louisville Ky.,

This House, under its present Proprietor, offers unri-

valled inducements to both

Transient Guests and Regular

Boarders.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

There is also connected therewith very extensive and

excellent

Driving House and Sta-

ble Accommodations.

A. GENOVLY, Proprietor.

June 6, 1866. 3 mo.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

—

ETNA—Assets \$4,000,000.

HARTFORD—Assets \$1,600,000.

PHOENIX—Assets \$1,000,000.

—

REPRESENT THE ABOVE COMPANIES

in Shelby County, and if the people want

UNDoubted INSURANCE

at fair rates, I will be pleased to wait on them at my

Office in the COURT-HOUSE in Shelbyville.

June 13, 1866—3pm. J. L. CALDWELL.

Grocers.

NEW FIRM.

GORHAM & SCHOOLER,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

Main Street Between Redding Hotel and

Ashland Bank.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

June 6, 1866.

Selected Poetry.

RECOGNITION.

The following is translated from the German, by

John W. Moncrief :

There comes a wanderer, staff in hand,

Homeward returning from distant land.

His beard is tangled, his face is brown.

Will they know him again in his native town.

Enraptured he nears the city gate,

Where the toller of yore is standing wait.

Twas a youthful co-mrade, true and fast;

Once many a wine-cup between them passed.

Ye strange the toll gatherer knows him not;

Do beard and sunshine his features blot?

He shakes the dust from his trodden boot:

He turns in silence, with brief salute.

Behold—his true love stands at the door;

"Thou blooming fair one, we come once more!"

But the maid, unconscious, stands unmoved!

She knows not the voice of her mother beloved.

He bends his step towards his childhood's home:

To his cheeks so brown the toads come.

Behold—his true love stands at the door;

"Thou blooming fair one, we come once more!"

But the maid, unconscious, stands unmoved!

She knows not the voice of her mother beloved.</p

The Shelby Sentinel,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY JOHN T. HEARN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE, 27, 1866.

Independent of sectarian or partisan attachment, free to criticize, condemn, or approve, any and all measures that may come up for discussion.

Immoral Teachings.

We regret to see in so many papers that are widely circulated and have a controlling influence, a want of moral bearing that is highly censurable. And first, we would begin with the misnamed religious productions of the press. What a want of brotherly love, of christian charity, of meekness and forbearance is here displayed. Those whom the holy ties of christian love should unite in bonds of peace and fraternal goodwill are found quarrelling with bitterness that should shame savages. Hard, scornful, and burning words of reproach are freely bandied with vigor, while ridicule and mockery are added to enliven religious discussion. Good mens' purest motives are mistrusted and held up in degrading derision. Is not this a bad example for the religious to place before the secular press? What wonder is it, that political discussion should run high and frenzied, when the advocates of Christianity display a spirit of deadly hate and strife? What wonder the Infidel jeers and feels safe in his journey to perdition, as he sees the friends of Jesus using the weapons of wicked warfare.

But while the religious press is thus demoralized, secular publications are still more offensive. Violent partisan hate and base calumnies, make up for them a record of infamy and villainy. It seems to afford some of these organs an exquisite pleasure to descend into the lowest depths of infamy to drag from the corrupting mass loathsome matter for the delectation of all classes of readers. What a disgusting feast is here placed before the young, enthusiastic and innocent minds of youth? Within the the awful shadow of a civil war, where the brightest and purest men have fallen, brought about by violent prejudices, and by incendiary and partisan appeals; let us resolve to support no longer the infamous causes of so much woe and sorrow. By discarding the vile, false and unscrupulous prompters of strife, and by supplanting a pure, peaceable mode of discussion, let all agitators be taught a lesson they will heed.

Not alone from the teeming press, but from the sacred desk, lessons of cruel unrelenting strife are inculcated. The house of God is frequently desecrated by appeals which should never find an utterance from any heart. There is a terrible want of purification in all the branches of society. Oh! for some mighty moral hero, to arise in the land and reform its vices. All over the country desolations of iniquity are spreading, while those who should stem the torrent are found quarreling among themselves.

This for That.

A Congressman from Iowa, named Grinnell made in debate, a personal attack upon the reputation of Gen. J. H. Rousseau as a soldier, and also upon the gallantry of Kentucky soldiers in general. The speech betrayed a bitter spirit with ignorance of fact to back it. By his silence and inattention to this display of ignorance, and audacity, Kentucky's representative showed himself a hero. General Rousseau exhibited a moral heroism worthy of all praise. Had the affair rested here, the nation would have awarded the victory to Kentucky's gallant general. All parties condemned the uncalled-for tirade of Grinnell, and were freely censuring him, when General Rousseau sensitive to insult, gave the Iowan a caning. We think General Rousseau erred in the punishment he administered. The wounds causing the keenest pain to Grinnell would have been inflicted by silent contempt. It would have cut deeper and smarted more than the light tapping of Rousseau's cane upon his shoulders. The personal injury, insignificant in itself, caused a blow of indignation against him whom all classes before had honored.

In such matters it's always best to consider the source and pass unnoticed spiteful attacks of harmless men.

DISCHARGED.—It will be remembered, says the Louisville Courier, that, some time ago, Capt. Edward Terrell and one of his men, Thos. Wilson, were indicted for the murder of Hercules Walker, since which time they have been in jail at Louisville. Yesterday the indictment as to Wilson was dismissed, and he was discharged.

PAY THE EXPENSES.—The Canadian Parliament, has resolved to call upon this Government for indemnification for the Fenian invasion. Rather heavy contract for our Government, just at this time. Hope they don't want to fight about it. The weather is too warm for any such undertaking.

DECIDED.—The Court of Appeals has decided the Lexington mayoralty case in favor of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen elected by a large majority of the people in March last.

News Summary.

A returned Fenian died in Indianapolis of cholera.

Horse-thieves are vigorously at work in Detroit, Michigan, on Sunday. He had for some time been in feeble health, and his dissolution had been daily expected for months. He was in the eighty-third year of his age, and for several years had been suffering from the disease known as softening of the brain.

Spain has increased her army by \$5,000 men.

The health of Mr. Davis is said to have greatly improved since he was allowed to take exercise.

Mr. Benjamin, ex-Secretary of State, has been admitted to the bar at London, by a suspension of the rules by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn.

At the height of five hundred miles above the earth, a cubic inch of air would expand so much as to fill a space equal in diameter to the orbit of Saturn.

A man out in Indiana got a divorce from his wife because she went skating against his wishes. He concluded to let her slide.

Almost all the religious conventions held recently in the South have adopted measures for the education of the freedmen.

An immense cotton factory, containing one hundred and eighty thousand spindles and one thousand three hundred looms, has been built in Carrollton, Miss.

A Judge in Texas gave as a reason for ordering the early execution of a convict that the jail was a miserable and uncomfortable building, not fit for a man to live in.

A man named Campbell had appeared in Washington prepared to swear, as a witness before the commission which tried Mrs. Surratt and others, he swore falsely to statements implicating Mr. Davis in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Advices from all sections of Virginia are that the wheat crop, now being harvested, though short as to quantity will prove superior in quality to the crop of any previous year since the beginning of the war.

A young man in Troy ate at one meal, on Thursday, 25 eggs, and the local papers are puzzled to know what the anatomical construction of the stomach can be. At latest accounts the gormandizer was still alive and complaining of being hungry.

One Ernest Graf, a valet de place, drowned himself recently at Dresden. He was supposed to be a son of Napoleon I and the beautiful and famous Countess Kielmaussege. His claim to illustrious patronage was at one time strongly supported by the Saxon Court, but never recognized by Napoleon III. In fact he was the exact image of his putative father.

A man named Machy was arrested in Harrison county, Missouri, a few days ago, who confessed that he belonged to a regular band of horse thieves, whose operations extended through Missouri and Iowa, as far North as Fort Des Moines. Isaac Van Acten, residing in the town of Medina, Lenawee county, Mich., a farmer, a few days ago killed his wife and step-daughter, by cutting them in a horrible manner with an ax. Van Acten was a drunken and quarrelsome man. He is in jail.

A FISH STORY.—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette, May 16th, says: A fish was found in the river yesterday that has puzzled the oldest inhabitant to give a name to. The fish was caught by a fisherman, some three miles below the city, and measures 18 feet and some inches in length, and weighs 170 pounds. It has the shape of a porpoise, but is covered with long shaggy hair, and has a beard around its mouth, which resembles a hung-hole more than anything else. It has a paddle in the center of its body and a tail like a rat.

The following is a description of the new five cent coin: "It is made of nickel, and resembles the new three-cent piece, but it is two-fifths larger, about the size of the modern one-cent piece. A large figure 5 occupies the centre, which is surrounded by a row of stars, with a short triple bar between each, which only marks the symmetry of the circle, between which and the milled edge are the words, 'United States of America * Cent.' On the reverse is a newly and handsomely devised shield, arched with a vine, over which, in very small letters, are the words, 'In God we trust,' and underneath, '1866,' figures so small that it takes a magnifying glass to determine with certainty what they are."

A CORRESPONDENT of a Sacramento paper tells the following pathetic story: "There is a young man sentenced to jail for a year, who still retains the treasures of a pretty wife and child. They come to see him every day, and the Warden turns the great breaking lock, and the three set on a bench, and for awhile forget their misfortunes. Yesterday, being Sunday, they brought him his dinner, all the delicate little things that a poor woman could think of and carry, and the repast lasted a great while. The child is extremely beautiful, and while it was playing about the grated doors, I could see the furtive tears drive one another quickly down the young mother's rosy cheek, though she was pretending to be cheerful all the time."

PRAYER.—In the very moment when thou prayest, a treasure is laid up for thee in heaven. No Christian's prayer falls back from the closed gates of heaven; each enters there like a messenger dove; some bring back immediate visible answers; but all enrich our store of blessings there, and all return to the heart with the fragrance of peace on them, from the holy place where they have been. The Christian even when he is walking for recreation, in his converse with others, in silence, in all rational pursuits, finds opportunity for prayer. And although he is only thinking of God in the little chamber of his soul, and calling on his Father with silent aspiration, God is near him, and with him, for he is still speaking to him.—Gregory.

THERE are two hundred and seventy-four churches in New York city, of all denominations, and one hundred and seventy-eight in Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous:

Death of Gen. Lewis Cass.

General Lewis Cass died at his residence in Detroit, Michigan, on Sunday. He had for some time been in feeble health, and his dissolution had been daily expected for months. He was in the eighty-third year of his age, and for several years had been suffering from the disease known as softening of the brain.

General Cass has been a prominent figure in American politics and statesmanship. He was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9th, 1782. At the age of seventeen he crossed the Allegheny mountains on foot, descended the Ohio river in a flat-boat in the year 1800, and settled at Marietta, O., where he commenced and pursued the practice of law. At the age of twenty-five he was elected a member of the Legislature, and drafted the bill which arrested the proceedings of Aaron Burr. He was appointed by President Jefferson, Marshal of Ohio, which office he held for four years, and which he resigned to accept a Colonelcy in the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers in the war of 1812. He was said to be the first man to put his foot upon Canadian soil. He was appointed a Colonel in the regular army, and elected Major General of Ohio volunteers. At the time of the disgraceful surrender of General Hull, at Detroit, he was absent from the fort with an independent party, but was included in the surrender. When he ascertained the state of affairs, and his sword was demanded, he thrust it into the ground and broke it, rather than give it up on what he regarded as dishonorable conditions. At the battle of the Thames he was a volunteer aid of General Harrison, happening to be present at the time without a command. In 1813 he was appointed by President Madison Governor of Michigan. President Jackson made him Secretary of war in 1831. In 1836 he was appointed by President Jackson Minister to France, which position he held until 1842, when he was recalled at his own request. It was while he occupied this position that he wrote his celebrated pamphlet against the quintuple treaty between Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, by which all agreed to defend and maintain the right of search on the high seas. That pamphlet, which was perhaps the greatest achievement of his life, convinced Louis Philippe of the injustice of the treaty, and induced him to refuse his signature, thus defeating the whole scheme. This protest was made without any conference with his Government, but he was fully sustained and the pamphlet added greatly to his fame, and secured him the Democratic nomination for President in 1848. He was elected to the Senate from the State of Michigan in 1845. In 1846 Mr. Wilmett introduced into Congress the celebrated proviso which bears his name, and Mr. Cass again made himself famous by his letter on the subject to Mr. Nicholson, which left the people still in doubt whether the snake which made the track was going North or coming back."

Few men have occupied a more prominent place in American history and politics than Lewis Cass. A profound statesman, a cultivated scholar, a man of genius, a shrewd politician, he has succeeded in occupying important public positions, and acquiring for himself a full measure of fame. For the past few years his health has been bad, and his disease—softening of the brain—has rendered him, in a great measure, helpless and inactive. In his death America has lost one of its brightest luminaries, and our government one of its ablest defenders.—*Louisville Courier*.

Sunday School Affairs.

Our good friend Rev. Josiah Bliss, the Agent of the American Sunday School Union in Kentucky, has written us a kind letter for which we have room to make some extracts:—

"Permit me to say that the perusal of the copy of your paper sent me, made me more than once glad.

First, I was glad to know that you had started a paper in Shelbyville.

Secondly, that the *SENTINEL* ignored party politics, and thirdly, I was glad to know that your paper is read by the people throughout the various counties I travel. Indeed it would be a nations pity, if Shelbyville, the Athens of Kentucky, could not support permanently, one good paper.

But to the purpose of this communication, viz: the business of the children.—Brother H., do let us do something for the children. I thought the girls and boys on Benson, and many other places too, would relish nice old fashioned Fourth of July Celebration.

Already some arrangements have been made, by which twelve or fifteen Sunday Schools along the line of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, may be concerned on that occasion.

Should other Sunday Schools, desire to join with us in this celebration, at Bagdad, where the people seem to welcome us with open arms, let them send me their teachers names with the number of scholars expected to attend, by the last of this month, or before, and we will try to get their names in the pot. The children are expected to take baskets of provision with them. Half price tickets will be supplied to schools thus reported to me in time. I am yours truly,

JOSIAH BLISS.

PRAYER.—In the very moment when thou prayest, a treasure is laid up for thee in heaven. No Christian's prayer falls back from the closed gates of heaven; each enters there like a messenger dove; some bring back immediate visible answers; but all enrich our store of blessings there, and all return to the heart with the fragrance of peace on them, from the holy place where they have been. The Christian even when he is walking for recreation, in his converse with others, in silence, in all rational pursuits, finds opportunity for prayer. And although he is only thinking of God in the little chamber of his soul, and calling on his Father with silent aspiration, God is near him, and with him, for he is still speaking to him.—Gregory.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who at the close of the war had command of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, arrived in our city yesterday morning, and will probably remain with us two or three days.—*Louisville Courier*.

Telegraphic.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and means, reported a bill amending the tariff act, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next, from day to day until disposed of.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

In the House to-day General Banks stated that he had reason to believe that steps had been taken by our Government to ask Great Britain to release the Fenian prisoners.

The jury in the libel case of McGhann vs. Cleppane, the latter getting the former discharged from the war department by charging him with disloyalty, returned a verdict of \$3,000 damages.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

In the House to-day Gen. Banks stated that he had reason to believe that steps had been taken by our Government to ask Great Britain to release the Fenian prisoners.

NEW YORK, June 25.

No more cases of cholera have been reported to the Board of Health to-day.

Two cases already reported are in a fair way of recovery. Thos. O'Reilly, of Jonkers, a teacher in Author's school in this city, fell dead in the street this morning. The thermometer in the shade at noon marked ninety degrees.

The passengers by the infected steamer Union, which arrived in quarantine on the 29th of May, were brought to the city to-day.

About 2,000 Fenians assembled outside at Jones' Woods yesterday and listened to a long speech from the chief organizer, James Stephens. The greeting he received was very enthusiastic, and his remarks were listened to with considerable attention; he concluded with the announcement that before the close of the present year the Sunburst should be unfurled in Ireland.

The aggregate receipts of internal revenue for the first year promises to reach, without doubt, the round sum of \$310,000,000, and of revenue from all sources \$540,000.

Miscellaneous.

(From the Boston Traveller, June 13.)

Burning of a Coolie Ship—672 Lives Lost.

The Italian ship Napoleon Canevaro sailed from Macao on the 8th of March, with a crew of forty, and six hundred and sixty-three Coolie emigrants, bound to Callao. Part of the cargo consisted of eight thousand boxes of Chinese fire-crackers. A few hours after leaving port the officers of the ship discovered that there was a plot among the coolies to poison them, and two hundred had agreed to revolt, and, if possible, capture the ship.

Some of the ringleaders were flogged, while others were placed in irons. At four o'clock the next day the interpreter reported to the chief mate, Mr. A. F. Faw, that the coolies intended to revolt at five o'clock. To the Captain of the vessel they denied any such intention, and the coolies were served to them. At a quarter past five o'clock the coolies revolted and broke up the sleeping benches, in which they had driven spikes for weapons. They also had several knives, spades, and two cutlasses taken from the men on guard. The crew fired upon them, and, after about thirty of them had been shot, the Captain called upon them to surrender. They refused, and set fire to some stuff in the hold of the vessel, probably thinking the crew would rush down the hatchway to extinguish it, giving the coolies below a chance to go upon the deck and join their comrades.

The fire rapidly increased, and the coolies again refused to surrender. Two boats were lowered and swamped; but a third was lowered in safety, and several of the crew got into it and put off from the ship's side. The Captain, mate, and supercargo were saved by swimming to one of the swamped boats, from which they were taken by the crew in the third boat lowered; but the doctor, store-keeper, interpreter, and several of the crew perished. At ten o'clock that night the vessel blew up, the fire having reached that part of the hold in which the eight thousand boxes of Chinese fire-crackers were stowed, and all of those on board perished.

The New Albany Ledger gives the particulars of a terrible murder in Orange county, on Tuesday morning. About two hours before daylight three men entered the house of a man named Joseph Woodward, residing about two miles from Argyle, and killed Woodward, his wife, and his sister, and attempted to kill Woodward's mother an old lady, inflicting upon her wounds from which it is thought she cannot possibly recover. The old lady was alive, however, at ten o'clock yesterday morning; and states that the murders were committed by two or more men, and one of whom was a tall, heavy man, and one had a large blue overcoat. They were disguised, and she failed to recognize any of the cold-blooded villains. When they had succeeded, as they supposed, in killing all the occupants of the house, the murderers left the premises, and no trace of them has since been obtained. Their object was money. The people are making every effort to capture the villains.

The New York Herald denies that there is or has been any cholera in New York, and comes down heavily upon the Board of Health for starting such reports and rural editors for keeping them in circulation. It states very emphatically, too, that there is now no likelihood that the city will be troubled with the epidemic this season. We hope that its opinion may prove correct.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who at the close of the war had command of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, arrived in our city yesterday morning, and will probably remain with us two or three days.—*Louisville Courier*.

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Miscellaneous.

H. FRAZIER & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS BOOTS and SHOES,

Queens-ware, Table-cutlery,

Coal Oil and Lamps, Nails, Shovels

BACON AND LARD,

Forks and Spades, Wood-ware, Smoking

and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars.

Stationary and Notions,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

With a variety of other goods, which call and examine.

June 6, 1866, bmo.

FINE CLOTHING.

W. S. CALDWELL,

Main St., SHELBYVILLE KY.,
OFFERS for Sale at low prices a good Assortment
of CLOTHING for Men and Boys all

Wool Cassinners,

Linen Drills,
Irish Linens,
Bleached and Brown Cottons,
Tatters Trimmings,

Shirts of best Qualities,
and at extra good prices.

Linen and Cotton Drawers, Superior Article,
Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders,
Socks, Gloves, Underwear,
and a variety of

HATS, A SPECIALTY,
—only an examination of the

We buy your goods from the Manufacturers, and are
determined to sell as low as my house in the State—
You are specially invited to call and see if these things
are true.

June 6, 1866

14.

JUST RECEIVED.

A new supply of clothing, which we can sell cheaper
than anybody—

CLOTH and CASSIMMER SLITS.

PLAIN and FANCY,

CLOTH CASSIMMER, SILK,

MARSHMELLES and SUMMER

VESTS.

LINEN JACK and LUCREY SHIRTS,

DRAWERS, HALF HOBS, GLOVES THIS,

SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

COLLARS.

In a great variety, and every thing usually found of

first class.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

All of which we pledge our best to sell as low as

leaves I wish the world to see. Call and see the

best and latest in the best style of first

class articles. Come and see for yourself.

R. T. OWEN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
T. C. Mfgs.,
June 6, 1866.

14.

SPLENDID STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL MY FARM, SITUATED IN
the long of Clear and Broad-street, FIVE

MILES South-west from Shelbyville and two miles

from either the Bardstown or Louisville turnpike.

The tract contains 194 acres—120 acres in culti-

vation, the balance timber and grass. Good Dwelling

House with six rooms, Good Kitchen

and out-buildings.

This is one of the best farms in Shelby, being near-

ly all bottom land and very rich. Terms easy. Ap-

ply to the owner on the premises.

June 13, 1866—2m.—JOHN COURTNEY.

14.

81.500 PER YEAR!

Want agents every-

where to sell our Improved \$20 Sewing Ma-

chines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed.

Warranted five years. Above salary or large com-

mission paid. The only machines sold in United States

for less than \$40, which are fully guaranteed by Hove,

Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co.

All other cheap machines are infringe-

ments. The seller or user are liable to arrests, fine, and

imprisonment. Illustrated catalogues sent free. Address,

or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine or Chi-

cago, Illinois. June 13, 1866—a.m.

14.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON LAST SATURDAY NIGHT, THERE was

taken from my pasture, a small black mare—very

heavy mane and foretop. No other marks re-

membered. Any information concerning the mare thankfully

received by A. R. SCOTT, Shelbyville, Ky.

June 13, 1866—a.m.

14.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST PITTSBURG COAL furnished at 38 cts.

per bushel (WEIGHED). QUIN MORTON.

June 6, 1866.

14.

DUNCAN & THOMPSON

INFORM THE PEOPLE OF SHELBY THAT

they have a general agency for the sale of

Washing Machines, Churns, etc. They will

visit the people at their homes, and will supply the

various machines for which they are agents, at reason-

able prices.

June 13, 1866—a.m.

14.

WE ARE YOUR CHANCE!

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